

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.  
All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK  
HERALD.  
Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.  
Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.

Volume XXXIII. No. 193

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—A FLAME OF  
LIGHTNING. Matinee at 10.
- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—JACK SHEPPARD—  
FORTY THIEVES—EAST WOMEN.
- NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—  
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Matinee at 1.
- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—HUMPTY DUMPTY.  
Matinee at 10.
- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE WHITE FAWN.  
Matinee at 1—ONE TO TWO OPEN, &c.
- WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street—  
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
- RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
street—ETIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
- CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue—POPULAR  
GARDEN CONCERT. Matinee at 4.
- JONES' WOOD—GRAND CONCERT.
- DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway—MR. A. BUNNETT,  
THE HUMORIST.
- ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—BLACK-EYED  
SUSAN—JONES' BABY—MAGIC SHIRT.
- ART GALLERY, 86 Broadway—GREAT NATIONAL  
PAINTINGS.
- NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, July 11, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable,  
dated in London yesterday, we learn that Prince  
Alfred paid a complimentary naval visit to Farragut's  
flagship, the Franklin, at Southampton.  
The news report of the Atlantic cable is dated mid-  
night. The Irish Reform bill passed the House of  
Lords. Admiral Farragut declined the honor of a  
civic entertainment in Southampton.  
He was present at an American festive reunion  
in London. The Church will be separated from the  
State in France. Miners' and miners' naturalization  
negotiations are actively continued in Germany.  
French reports from China state that the rebels had  
been defeated on the Peking, but still threatened Tien-  
sin.  
Consols 94 1/2. Money. Five-twentieths, 73 1/2 in Lon-  
don and 77 1/2 in Frankfurt.  
Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 11 1/2, a  
11 1/2. Breadstuffs and provisions without marked  
change.  
Our special correspondence from Vienna and Con-  
stantinople, published to-day, is very interesting  
detail of our cable telegrams from both cities to the  
date of the letters respectively.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a letter was received  
from Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, resigning his  
seat as United States Senator. The bill appropriat-  
ing one million dollars for building a bridge over the  
Mississippi river was passed, after con-  
siderable opposition. Senator Trumbull intro-  
duced a substitute for Senator Cattel's  
bill for the issuance of a temporary loan for  
the purpose of redeeming and retiring out-  
standing compound interest notes. Senator Trum-  
bull's bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury  
shall sell on the first Monday of every month  
\$10,000,000 in gold, until the amount of gold in the  
Treasury is reduced to \$40,000,000, the amount  
required by the act to be appropriated to the re-  
demption and cancelling of compound interest notes  
and other interest-bearing government securities.  
The bill excluding from the Electoral College the  
votes of such States lately in rebellion as shall not  
have been reorganized was again called up, and after  
a lengthy and animated political debate was passed  
by a strict party vote, except that Mr. Henderson  
voted with the democrats.  
In the House, a joint resolution to extend to the  
1st of January, 1869, the time for collection of the  
direct tax in the South was passed. The bill dis-  
tributing the rewards for the capture of Jeff Davis  
was also passed. A bill establishing the postal tele-  
graph system and incorporating a company for the  
purpose was introduced and referred. Mr. Logan  
reported a bill from the Ways and Means Committee  
providing that no commission shall be allowed on  
the sale of United States securities, and that all  
authority to issue United States bonds shall cease  
with the passage of the bill. The deficiency bill was  
then considered. The amendment providing for in-  
creased compensation to civil employees was rejected.  
Among the items appropriated in the bill are \$50,000  
for reconstruction purposes. Private bills were then  
considered in Committee of the Whole. In dis-  
cussing the Senate bill for the relief of certain  
iron-clad contractors, Mr. Butler said that Mr. Gra-  
wald, of New York, had paid out of his own pocket  
the expense necessary to build the Monitor which  
defeated the Merrimack. In the evening ses-  
sion the Committee on Military Affairs re-  
ported a bill for the appointment of a com-  
mission to examine into certain miscellaneous  
claims in New York. It was recommitted. The  
same committee reported a bill relative to the status  
of retired officers, which was passed. A bill to re-  
duce the military to a peace establishment was also  
reported. The sections retaining the General and  
Lieutenant General and an amendment providing  
for only three major generals were agreed to, and  
pending discussion on the section providing for eight  
brigadiers the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Board of Health yesterday the attorney was  
directed to commence suit against the Manhattan  
Gas Company to compel them to cease manufactur-  
ing gas unless the business is conducted so that no  
odors detrimental to health escape with the air.  
Tammany Hall was crowded last night by the  
friends of the democratic nominees, Seymour and  
Blair. The letters containing the nominations were  
formally tendered them by General Morgan, chair-  
man of the committee, and informally accepted by  
both the nominees in short speeches. A meeting was  
held outside, at which A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey;  
Colonel Yerger, of Mississippi; and J. R. Fellows, of  
Arkansas, made speeches.  
The Executive Committee of the conservative  
soldiers and sailors met yesterday for the purpose  
of organization. There was a full attendance,  
and in casual conversation among them great dis-  
satisfaction was expressed at the nomination of  
Seymour. The register of the Southern Convention  
in this city showed the names of twenty-three hun-  
dred delegates present, of whom over six hundred  
had been officers in the army.  
A sloop rectifying establishment, owned by W. H.  
Craw & Co., at the corner of Van Brunt and Sackett  
streets, Brooklyn, was blown up at three o'clock yes-  
terday afternoon by the explosion of one of the large  
casks. Mr. Crow and two of his workmen, named  
James Carney and Dwight Wolf, were seriously  
injured. They were extricated from the ruins and  
taken to the hospital.  
The master masons met again yesterday afternoon  
and again resolved to stand firm against the eight  
hour system. The reports received from various  
sources as to how far some of the bosses have com-  
promised to accede to the demands of the men were  
declared to be satisfactory. In the evening a com-  
mittee of the master masons met similar committee  
from all master mechanics connected with house  
building, voted to publish an address and debated a  
proposition to unite all the "boss mechanics into one  
guild the same as the workmen have united.

General Meade in a letter to Governor Bullock, of  
Georgia, declares that the State Legislature is not  
legally organized until the members disqualified by  
the reconstruction acts of Congress are excluded. A  
Committee of Investigation into the eligibility of mem-  
bers has consequently been appointed in the Lower  
House, which has a democratic majority.  
Ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has published  
an address to the people of the State urging them to  
accept Governor Scott's administration in a just  
spirit. It would have been wise for him, he says,  
to have accepted Congressional reconstruction at  
first, and at present it is folly to expect any relief  
from the democratic party on the subject of suffrage.  
The Louisiana Legislature yesterday ratified the  
fourteenth article and passed the new Metropolitan  
Police bill for New Orleans.  
The Texas Reconstruction Convention is still in  
session. A resolution was recently introduced  
requiring a residence of five years as a necessary  
qualification for election to the Legislature and seven  
years to Congress.

A desperate attempt was made to rob an Adams  
Express car on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near  
Brownstown, Ind., yesterday morning. Five men  
seized the engine at Brownstown, detached it and  
the express car from the rest of the train and ran  
them away about eight miles. On attempting to en-  
ter the express car, however, they were driven off  
by the pistols of the guard, one of their number  
being wounded and captured.

The miners' strike in Pottsville, Pa., threatens to  
become serious, and not violent. The workmen in  
several mines have been compelled to stop and the  
laboring men on railroads have been driven off.

A torpedo factory in Reno, Pa., was blown up  
yesterday, one man at work in it being blown five  
hundred feet in the air and coming down a shape-  
less mass.

Michael J. Canty and Charles Burke were sen-  
tenced in the Court at White Plains yesterday to be  
hanged August 23 for the murder of Ellen Hicks, in  
Westchester, in August, 1866.

The case of Ernestine Oaks against William Stein-  
way, in which the plaintiff was the wife of  
Henry Steinway, deceased, seeks to recover custody  
of her children who were left by defendant in charge  
of a person in Germany, was closed yesterday in the  
Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Judge Gilbert reserved his  
decision.

The Mary Ann Smith habeas corpus case was de-  
cided yesterday in the Supreme Court by Judge  
Sutherland discharging the writ and removing the  
girl to the custody of the convent of the Good  
Shepherd. Mary Ann is a minor, and the writ asserts  
that she is kept by the convent authorities because  
she has been converted to the Methodist religion.  
That the other parties claim that such is not the case, but  
that she is lax of morals and is detained there to  
keep her out of bad company.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James  
D. Cook and Frank Farrell, convicted of attempted  
burglary, were sentenced to five years. State Prison;  
Charles Russell and Daniel Bradley pleaded guilty to  
a similar offense, and were each sent up for two  
years and six months. William Gray, on a plea of  
petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six  
months. Augustus Levinson, a young man whose  
thirst for acquirement induced him to forge an order  
on a book firm for two dictionaries, was sent to the  
State Prison for two years on a plea of guilty. Bridget  
Murray, a girl sixteen years of age, pleaded guilty of  
an attempt at arson and was sent to the House of  
Refuge. John Weber, on a plea of guilty of petty  
larceny, was sent to the State Prison for five years.  
Frederick Kanyes pleaded guilty of felonious assault  
and was sent to the State Prison for three years.  
William King, on a plea of guilty of attempted grand  
larceny, was sent to State Prison for two years and  
six months, and Robert A. Green, jointly indicted  
with King, was sent to the House of Refuge. Jacob  
Fuerth, on a plea of guilty of petty larceny, was sent  
to the Penitentiary for six months. The Grand Jury  
was discharged from further attendance and the  
court then adjourned for the week.

The Counter-Reaction.

We are on the eve of a heated and excited  
political campaign. The nomination of Horatio  
Seymour, the embodiment of copperheadism,  
for President of the United States by the Demo-  
cratic Convention is an avowal of the determina-  
tion of the democracy to renounce  
none of their old heresies and prejudices, but  
to fight out the battle of the next election  
upon the issues embraced in the contests of  
the past six or seven years. The popular  
demand for an obliteration of all the old politi-  
cal lines and a hearty union of the conserva-  
tive elements against radical misrule have  
been disregarded; the democratic party has  
withdrawn itself within its own lines, and  
nothing is left to the people but to choose  
between the old sympathizers with secession  
and the men who have stood true to the Union  
and fought out the war against rebellion to a  
successful termination. Under these circum-  
stances there can be no question that the reac-  
tion which manifested itself last year in  
several of the Northern States, and especially  
in New York, against the revolutionary policy  
of Congress, will receive a serious check, and  
that, despite the heated appeals of party or-  
gans, the people of the Union will unite in  
electing to the chief office of the republic the  
general who three years ago led their armies  
to victory over the Confederate forces, rather  
than the man who in the darkest hour of the  
country's peril denounced the war for the  
Union as a failure.

So far as the State of New York is con-  
cerned we have no doubt that her fifty thou-  
sand majority cast last year for the democratic  
ticket will be entirely wiped out next Novem-  
ber, and that the State will go about the same  
number the other way. It is possible that in  
the several Congressional districts where sound  
conservative men are nominated the vote may  
be cast against the radicals; but there can be  
no question that the people will show at the  
ballot box that they have not forgotten the  
lessons of the war, and that they are not  
prepared to stultify themselves by refusing  
civil honors to the general who led their  
armies to victory, and bestowing them upon  
the peace politician who rendered himself  
notorious above all his confederates by the ingenuity  
and consistency with which he denounced the  
war as a failure. Indeed, it is more than  
probable that the nomination of Seymour,  
forced upon New York by the disappointed  
and defeated democracy of the Western States,  
may prove the means of bringing about an  
entire political revolution in our local as well  
as in our State politics. The large majority by  
which General Grant will carry the State next  
November will be likely to take with it nearly  
all the Assembly districts, thus giving the  
Legislature in both branches, as well as the  
State Executive, to the republicans. In this  
event we may anticipate a general wiping out  
of the municipal departments now in the hands  
of the Tammany leaders, and a change of  
patronage that may effectually overcome for  
the next twenty-five years the enormous ma-  
jorities recently cast for the democratic ring  
candidates, whoever they may be, in the great  
metropolis of the United States.

Too MUCH OF A JUMP.—From Pendleton  
to Chase. The age of miracles is gone.

ANDY JOHNSON—DEMOCRATIC INGRATITUDE.

Andrew Johnson has been treated very  
shabbily by the democracy—a great deal worse  
than John Tyler or Fillmore or anybody else  
that we can remember. Whether true or not  
that from the moment he was sworn into the  
White House Mr. Johnson became a candidate  
for another term on the democratic tack, it is  
certain that he has done more to keep the  
party in the field and to supply it with arms,  
ammunition, rations and clothing than any ten  
or ten thousand men who were stranded with  
McClellan and Pendleton on the Chicago peace  
platform. Since the beginning of his conflict  
with Congress in December, 1865, Mr. John-  
son's policy, it is charged, has been directed  
to three results—first, the reconstruction and  
restoration of the rebel States on the Johnson  
platform; second, the demoralization and re-  
duction to a minority of the republican party  
in the Northern States; and thirdly, the em-  
ployment of the Johnson States of the South  
as the balance of power with which to control  
the democratic President-making convention.  
Mr. Johnson says he has been all this time  
simply fighting for the constitution. It is  
enough to know, however, that since December,  
1865, he has kept the democratic party on its  
legs and made himself the recognized official  
embodiment of democratic principles, and that  
the party were thus placed under obligations  
to him, for which the democratic nomination  
would have been the only proper equivalent  
they could offer. Instead of this they pass  
him an empty vote of thanks ("fine words  
butter no parsnips") and they whistle him  
down the wind. He has thus learned at last  
the selfishness, greediness, impudence, hypo-  
cricy, ingratitude and treachery of party poli-  
ticians. But he is at last a free man. He can  
now take his own course. He is thrown out  
of the Presidential fight of 1868, and that of  
1872 is too far off for any calculation of the  
present day. He is at liberty to brush away  
the hungry flies that have been buzzing their  
flatteries into his ears for some time past, and  
free to consider the policy of a quiet time dur-  
ing the remnant of his official term. He  
ought to have known from the first that the  
democratic politicians wanted a Presidential  
candidate upon whom they look as their ser-  
vant and not as their master.

REPUTATION AND THE NATIONAL HONOR.

We learn from an Atlantic cable telegram  
that the London Times in its comments on the  
platform of the Democratic Convention says  
that the financial plank amounts to partial re-  
pudiation. The Times does not understand  
the platform nor the sentiment of the Ameri-  
can people with regard to the payment of the  
public debt. If one thing be more apparent  
than another in the platforms of both the de-  
mocrats and republicans it is that of a declared  
and an earnest purpose to pay the debt. In  
fact there is little difference in the phraseology  
of both platforms in this respect, and there  
is no difference in the purpose. There was not  
more unanimity in prosecuting the war for the  
Union than there is in the determination to  
maintain the national honor. This great re-  
public will be as remarkable for discharging its  
obligations faithfully, whatever party may be  
in power, as it was for the magnitude  
and wonderful achievements of the war.  
There may be a few erratic individu-  
als of some political prominence who  
hold extreme views upon financial ques-  
tions, as Butler, Thad Stevens, or Pen-  
dleton, but neither the controlling men of the  
two great political parties nor the mass of the  
people are in favor of repudiation, partial or  
otherwise. All mean to pay the debt honestly.  
We are not in the situation the people of En-  
gland and other countries of Europe are. They  
have not the resources with which to pay their  
enormous debts, and there is no prospect that  
those debts ever will be paid. We have the  
resources, and our debt, though large, can  
easily be paid within the lifetime of the present  
generation.

The mistake the Times makes is with re-  
gard to taxing the bonds or reducing the  
interest. We may do that, and ought to do it;  
but that is not even partial repudiation. Why  
should not the bondholders pay for the support  
of government as well as all other property  
holders? Why should they not bear a por-  
tion of the public burdens? Why, indeed,  
should not the foreign holders of this property  
pay for the protection it receives? England  
has reduced the interest on her debt from  
six or seven per cent to three and a half,  
and taxes this description of property in one  
way or another. The other governments in  
Europe do the same. At this very time  
Austria and Italy propose to tax the interest  
of their securities much higher than we do.  
Are the people of the United States to be the  
only ones to be burdened and fleeced by a  
bondholding moneyed oligarchy? It is just  
and proper to tax the bonds or the interest on  
them as all other property is taxed. There is  
no repudiation in that. All we want is to  
relieve the people of their burdens as much as  
possible in order that we may liquidate the  
debt and not keep it, as in England and other  
countries of Europe, a perpetual incubus upon  
the industry of the republic. When this is  
properly understood abroad, when the intent  
and meaning of the platforms of our parties  
are comprehended, our credit will rise instead  
of falling. Indeed, we should not be sur-  
prised if our bonds were to rise from five to  
ten per cent within a few weeks. The debt of  
the United States is the most secure and best  
paying one of any in the world.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA.—In yesterday's HERALD  
we published a short speech delivered by the  
Prince of Wales upon Fenianism, Canada and  
the United States of America. We do not  
pretend at present to go into the merits of the  
young man's speech. We cannot, however,  
refrain from saying that it is one of the smart-  
est and most sensible things he has yet done.  
Such a speech shows that he has become an  
accurate observer of the events of the day,  
and, while it will give him popularity with all  
considerate people in America, it cannot fail  
to make him a greater favorite than he has  
ever yet been among his own people.

HAND SHAKING.—Much ado is made in the  
democratic papers about General Wade Ham-  
pton and General McClelland shaking hands in  
the Democratic Convention. There was a  
heartier shake when General Grant and Gen-  
eral Lee shook hands under the Appomattox  
apple tree.

THE SOUTHERN STATES AND THE PRESIDENTIAL  
ELECTION.

Yesterday, after a somewhat lengthy de-  
bate, the Senate passed the bill defining the  
conditions on which the votes of the Southern  
States shall be received in the Electoral Col-  
lege. It provides that the States lately in re-  
bellion shall not be recognized in the Presi-  
dential election unless they shall have, since  
the 4th of March, 1867, adopted a State con-  
stitution and been admitted to representa-  
tion in Congress. The bill is the same  
as that introduced by Senator Edmunds  
except that no names of States are  
mentioned. According to its provisions the  
States of Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama,  
Florida, North Carolina and Arkansas will be  
entitled to take part in the coming election,  
either having been already admitted to  
representation or ratified the pending constitu-  
tional amendment. Georgia will probably be  
excluded, as the lower house of her  
Legislature has a democratic majority, which  
may reject the amendment. Mississippi, in de-  
fending the constitution of the Reconstruction  
Convention, lately held in that State, has  
placed herself beyond the possibility of par-  
ticipation in the political contest. With regard  
to Texas and Virginia, if even they should  
be carried by the radicals, there is no  
possible chance of their being admitted to re-  
presentation in time to take part in the elec-  
tion, as Congress will adjourn before they can  
ratify their State constitutions and will scarcely  
meet again until after the conflict for the  
Presidency shall have been decided. Under  
these circumstances it may be safely assumed  
that there will be but six of the ex-rebel  
States represented in the Electoral College,  
unless the lower house of the Georgia Legisla-  
ture shall be "purged" of its democratic  
majority, in which event there will be seven,  
representing forty-seven votes.

Prior to the passage of the bill there was  
an animated political debate in the Senate,  
which was participated in by Senators Davis  
and Buckalew, democrats, and Senators Nye  
and Morton, republicans. It began with an  
argument as to the legitimacy of the recon-  
structed State governments of the South, but  
gradually passed into a discussion about the  
democratic platform and General Blair's posi-  
tion in regard to overturning the work of  
Congress should the democracy be victorious  
in the approaching contest. Both Senators  
Morton and Nye might have spared themselves  
the trouble of arguing the question.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIC RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The dreadful accident on Thursday evening,  
by which two passenger cars on the Philadel-  
phia and Erie Railroad broke through the  
bridge near Union Mills, and five victims lost  
their lives and five were seriously and many  
more were slightly injured, should arouse the  
public mind to the indispensableness of Con-  
gressional action in order to prevent the re-  
currence of accidents of this kind. On the 20th  
of last June the Committee on Roads and Canals  
reported to the House of Representatives  
that they had been instructed to inquire if, in  
their opinion, Congress has the power under  
the constitution to provide by law for the  
regulation and control of railroads extending  
from State to State, and in that case to report  
a bill to secure, first, the safety of passengers;  
second, uniform and equitable rates of fare;  
third, uniform and equitable charges for  
freight or transportation, and, fourth, proper  
connections with each other as to transpor-  
tation of passengers and freight. The committee  
reported that they have not at the present time  
the power to report such a bill, for want of the  
necessary information upon which to act. Let,  
then, a special Congressional committee be ap-  
pointed to investigate the causes and circum-  
stances of the late appalling disaster on the  
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. We are quite  
sure that they will discover sufficient infor-  
mation on which to act immediately and effectually  
for the prevention of similar accidents. Not-  
withstanding all the objections of the minority  
report of the Committee on Roads and Canals  
the alleged unconstitutionality of Congressional  
legislation in order to guard against the peri-  
odical sacrifice of life on the part of soulless  
railway corporations should not avail to hinder  
the enactment and the enforcement of laws to  
secure "the safety of passengers."

BARON VON BEUST AND THE POPE.

The fulminations directed by Pio Nono for a  
time against Louis Napoleon, then against  
Victor Emanuel, are now turned against  
Francis Joseph and his government. Louis  
Napoleon, who is always his own Prime  
Minister, was found by his Holiness to be  
rather a hard customer to deal with and some-  
what painfully indifferent to Papal fulmina-  
tions. It has been somewhat similar with  
Victor Emanuel, who, if not particularly brave  
or brilliant himself, has always had the benefit  
of stubborn counsel. The anti-Papal senti-  
ment of France and Italy were as nothing compared  
to the bold and daring reforms of Austria.  
In the person of Von Beust Austria has found  
a man who threatens to do for Austria and the  
South of Germany what Luther did for the  
North. According to one of our latest cable  
despatches he has snubbed the Pope as no  
man has done since the days of Luther. He  
must have some of Luther's blood in his veins.  
It is no small thing to beard the lion of the  
Vallican. Von Beust has done it; and it will  
not surprise us if another religious revolution  
alienate Austria from Rome, as the religious  
revolution of the sixteenth century alienated  
the Germany of the North. Papal bulls have  
always a certain effect.

SOMETHING GOOD FROM AFRICA.—The two  
houses of the English Parliament voted a pen-  
sion of two thousand pounds sterling a year to  
Major General Sir Robert Napier yesterday,  
and Queen Victoria created him a peer of  
the realm with the title of Lord Napier of  
Magdala. General Napier earned the sub-  
stantial reward and royal honor in right  
gallant style, and it is to be hoped he  
will enjoy both during many years. They  
are about the only good things which have  
been heard of from Africa for ages. Lord  
Napier did not imitate the example of the Ex-  
ter Hall and American abolitionists by keep-  
ing his "nigger in de fence" too long.

SHABBY TREATMENT.—President Johnson  
was shabbily treated by the Convention.  
They shook him by the hand and then shook  
him off. We should not wonder if Johnson  
and Grant shook hands, made up their quar-  
rels and became friends.

PITY AND POLITICS—PLUMMER'S PRAYER BEFORE  
THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Plummer does not think that the democ-  
racy is past praying for; on the contrary, he has  
very satisfactory opinions of that slippery  
party whose dignitaries Heaven has created  
"a little lower than the angels." Which par-  
ticular angels the flummery Plummer does not  
tell us. He tells many other things, however,  
some of which we knew or had heard—as that  
God had made man, and man made money;  
in other words, sinned and went skygungling  
after all sorts of vanities. He tells us some  
other queer geographic-theological things that  
we did not know so well—as that our hills are  
covered with the shadow of a vine. He ought  
to have excepted all those hills that are cov-  
ered with snow. He says that our country  
has sent out her boughs unto the sea and her  
branches unto the river, and that her hedges  
are broken down and people pluck her, and that  
the bear doth waste her and the wild beasts  
of the field devour her, &c., &c. These figures  
are rather too deep for us. We are sure, how-  
ever, that they mean something; for the Demo-  
cratic Convention, which refused to listen to  
Woodward when he wanted to puff Plummer,  
listened to all this. Perhaps the sending of  
boughs and branches into the sea and the river  
is an occult reference to the navy. But the  
navy is made of iron. Perhaps it means that  
the fine Confederate craft the Alabama, which was  
made of wood. But the wood did not grow  
here. We are sure we understand the phrase  
about plucking the country. This means the  
whiskey stealers, whom the parson hates be-  
cause they are republicans. Perhaps there  
will be better times by and by, when the  
democrats get in. And what was the effect  
of this most ridiculous rignarole of prayer? Did  
the Convention feel any? Was any man purer,  
more honest, more resolute to do a duty with  
other views than those of mere personality and  
interest? On the contrary, was not religion  
insulted by being dragged in and paraded as  
a mere formality at an assemblage of men  
utterly indifferent to its spirit and regardless  
of its influence? Are not good manners and  
decency violated when the spirit of God is  
invoked to grace the proceedings of a parcel  
of political sharpers met to arrange their game?

THE WAR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

During the four years of our war this nation  
arose in the eyes of the world to be a first  
class Power, and we were seen to be the peo-  
ple of the greatest physical, intellectual and  
moral force known to the age. Our repute  
abroad grew in those years as it would not  
have grown in a century of peace, and the  
effect of that growth on the world—the effect  
of our example in our great revolution—has  
been such as to inaugurate a peaceful revolu-  
tion in all the nations—a revolution that, be-  
ginning in England, has swept to China and  
Japan. Shall we now abandon the principles  
of our war and show the world that we know  
not for what we fought? This we would do if  
we should now put the government in the  
hands of a party that opposed the war, that  
embarrassed the government by all means  
during the war. Shall we, then, make Presi-  
dent a man who was against the war, and in  
the same act refuse to honor the great captain  
who carried the nation through that great  
struggle?

PURGING THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—The  
niggers in several counties of Southwestern  
Georgia having voted the democratic ticket  
and elected conservative representatives, the  
result is that the lower house of the Legisla-  
ture has a majority of members opposed to the  
radical party. As the probability is that this  
majority will not ratify the pending constitu-  
tional amendment, a plan has been recom-  
mended to reduce it to a minority. General  
Meade suggests to Governor Bullock, who  
addressed a similar communication to the  
Legislature, that it would not be regarded as a  
loyal body until it had purged itself of certain  
members—viz., those who are declared inelig-  
ible under the amendment to the constitution.  
Accordingly resolutions were passed appoint-  
ing committees to investigate the records of  
members and report thereon. We suppose  
that this is all right; but it does look like  
a movement to deprive the conservatives of their  
majority in the lower house. Considering that  
the amendment referred to has not yet been  
declared a part of the constitution, does it  
apply to any one in the South at the present  
time?

CHURCH VOLUNTARIISM IN FRANCE.—M.  
Baroche, Minister of Justice of France, de-  
clared in the Legislature yesterday that the  
separation of Church and State in the empire  
was merely "a question of time." This official  
assertion of the expediency of the adoption of  
the voluntary principle by the Gallican clergy  
will, by the very reflection of the sentiment,  
afford vast strength to the Gladstone Church  
reform party in Great Britain and Ireland, and  
deal a deathblow to the temporal power in  
Rome. The European nations and Turkey are  
"falling into line" on the American system of  
freedom of religion and each man paying his  
own parson, just as they are acquiring gradatim  
the essential principles of our political plan of  
self-government.

THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION AT UNION  
SQUARE.—The speakers at the democratic  
Presidential ticket ratification meeting on  
Thursday evening last at Union square were  
General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina;  
ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina; ex-  
Governor Perry, of South Carolina, and  
Colonel Call, of Florida, all of the late South-  
ern confederacy, and the Hon. Jack Rogers,  
peace democrat, late of New Jersey. At this  
rate the grand campaign between General  
Grant and General Lee in the battle field will  
probably be fought over again this summer on  
the stump.

PRINCE ALFRED AND FARRAGUT.—Prince  
Alfred, R. N., having enjoyed a brief "shore  
leave" at Windsor, ran down to Southampton  
yesterday and paid a professional visit—the  
first since he left the Galathea—to Admiral  
Farragut's flagship, the Franklin. He was  
received with "all the honors," on deck and in  
the cabin, and a salute at parting. Reunions  
of this description tend to render the inter-  
national lashings more "lax" and secure.

UPSIDE DOWN.—The democratic ticket is  
upside down. Blair should be at the head of  
it, for he is a man of decision, energy,  
strength; but Seymour is a man without force,  
unequal to any great occasion, vacillating and  
addictive to an extreme degree.

GENERAL BUTLER FOR GENERAL GRANT.—  
During the debate on the Army bill in the  
House of Representatives yesterday General  
Butler, for the first time since the nomination,  
announced himself in favor of General Grant.  
The question was upon reducing the number of  
army officers, and during the discussion a  
democratic member remarked that he would as  
soon leave Grant and Sherman out as any  
private soldier. Butler forthwith declared  
that one of them would go out next March.  
This settles a much mooted point. The hero  
of Fort Fisher, having been unbottled, magnani-  
mously supports the hero of the war and his  
(Butler's) bottler in his Presidential aspira-  
tions.

WASTE POWDER.—The gunpowder explo-  
sions about the democratic ticket.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE LAND OF THOR. By J. Rose Browne. Illus-  
trated by the author. Harper & Brothers: New  
York.

"The Land of Thor" is a neat volume of many  
sketches on the Northern countries of Europe. The  
author travelled in Russia, Germany, Norway, Swe-  
den and to Iceland for the purpose apparently of  
sketching, something after the manner of Dickens,  
characteristic traits of character and scenes among  
the people of those countries. The reader does not  
acquire a vast fund of information from this book,  
and there is not much in it relating to the institu-  
tions, statistics or politics of those parts of Northern  
Europe. Mr. Browne travelled too rapidly and ne-  
cessarily took too limited a view of things to give  
anything but sketches. Still, as was said, the book  
is "racy." The pen sketches, as well as the pencil  
illustrations, are slight caricatures of nature, just  
enough as to make them more striking and to give  
us a more pleasing and lasting impression of the  
reality. With the writer's wit and keenness and some  
others, the truth is pictured more vividly through a  
slight departure from reality. There is a vein of  
fine humor, delicate and good, running through the  
whole work. The peculiarities of individuals and national traits are admirably  
drawn. On the whole there are few books that afford  
more agreeable reading than the "Land of Thor" for  
persons to amuse themselves with while on their  
summer travels.

YUSEF; OR, THE JOURNEY OF THE FRANK. A CRU-  
SADE IN THE EAST. By J. Rose Browne. With illus-  
trations. Harper & Brothers: New York.

This book, like "The Land of Thor," by the same  
author, is made up of pleasant, genial and often  
graphic sketches, but from quite another part of the  
world. Here the writer gives us views of the poetic  
and classic countries of the East. While not want-  
ing in imagination nor unimpressed with the beauty,  
former grandeur and ancient history of Palestine, Asia  
Minor, Greece and Turkey, the author touches much  
the manufacturing and commercial aspects of those  
parts of the world. His talent as a humorist and caricaturist  
found him a fine field in the East, and he has em-  
ployed it well. The sketches are full of interest and  
an intellectual appetite. We regret that the  
writer did not take more time in his travels, so as to  
give us a fuller description of the Orient and its ad-  
ventures. However, it is a very amusing and  
instructive and well worth reading.

YACHTING.

Match Races Between the Sloop Yachts  
Martha and Mattie.

Great rivalry has long existed between the sloop  
yachts of the Brooklyn and Bayonne Yacht clubs,  
which has several times culminated in match races  
resulting in excellent contests. So great is the mu-  
tual desire that each club should possess the superior  
yacht of this class the pet builders of each have taxed  
their skill to the utmost to create such model vessels  
that one may wrest the victory from the other.  
Last season witnessed two contests having this ob-  
ject in view between the yachts Polynesian and  
Apollo, each vessel winning a race, but the season  
passed without their making the third trial. After  
considerable discussion it has been resolved that the  
same character of races shall be renewed this year,  
Harry Smiley, builder of the Polynesian, representing  
the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and F. McFadden,  
builder of the Mattie, the Bayonne Yacht Club. Ar-  
rangements have been completed for three days'  
sailing, and the stakes are to be \$500 per race. The  
first trial is fixed for to-day, the course to be from a  
stakeboat opposite Saltersville around the Southwest  
Point and return. The second trial will be from a  
stakeboat opposite the Brooklyn Yacht Club to the  
same destination and return; third race, Tuesday,  
over a course now being laid out from the Battery  
to the Narrows. The nature of these contests surrounds them with  
unusual interest, more particularly so when such a  
large sum of money is depending on the results.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Pauline should postpone her two match races  
with the yachts Fleur de Lys and Magic until the  
squadron leaves in August next. We understand  
that it is the intention of Commodore Stebbins and  
several other members of the club to offer some very  
valuable prizes for races of this kind during the con-  
tinuance of the cruise, and an excellent opportunity  
would then be offered to the competing yachts of sail-  
ing two birds with one stone.  
The yacht Maggie has been cruising on the Hudson  
for some time past, and yesterday called at West  
Point, was off West Point, with a large party of ladies  
and gentlemen on board, and they were apparently hav-  
ing